MonPS31

High Current DC Negative Ion Sources for Cyclotron

Haruhiko Etoh¹, Yasushi Aoki¹, Hitoshi Mitsubori¹, Yoshihiko Arakawa¹, Junji Sakuraba¹, Takanori Kato¹, Toshinori Mitsumoto¹, Toshikazu Hiasa¹, Satoru Yajima¹, Moriaki Onai², Takanori Shibata³, Akiyoshi Hatayama², and Yoshikazu Okumura⁴

¹Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

²Graduate School of Science and Technology, Keio University, Kanagawa, Japan

³High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Ibaraki, Japan

⁴Fusion Research and Development Directorate, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Aomori, Japan

Corresponding Author: Haruhiko Etoh, e-mail address: Hrh_Etoh@shi.co.jp

Filament driven multi-cusp negative ion sources have been developed for proton cyclotrons in medical applications. In Cs-free operation, H beam of 10 mA and D beam of 3.3 mA were obtained stably at an arc power of 3 kW and 2.4 kW respectively. The maximum H current reached 15 mA at an arc power of 6.6 kW by increasing the magnetic filter field without Cs. In Cs-seeded operation, H beam of 16 mA was obtained at a lower arc power of 2.8 kW with less electron current accompanied [1]. Further enhancement of the beam current is demanded for many applications of cyclotron, such as cancer therapy and medical radioisotope production. In order to increase H beam current up to 20 mA, some improvements of the source are in progress. The relationship between H production and the magnetic filter field has been investigated by beam measurements, plasma diagnostics, and numerical analysis with KEIO-MARC code [2] for different magnetic filter field strengths. The Cs-seeded operation has been tested with a plasma electrode made of molybdenum to optimize the plasma electrode temperature for H production. The shape and the diameter of tungsten filaments have been optimized to extend their lifetime. In this paper, the results of these improvements are presented.

References

- [1] H. Etoh et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum **85**, 02B107 (2014)
- [2] T. Shibata, M. Kashiwagi, T. Inoue, A. Hatayama and M. Hanada, J. Appl. Phys. 114, 143301 (2013)